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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1873. NO. 125.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

The Annual Raid of the Charitable and Other Institutions on the State Treasury—Reduction of Taxes Demanded—Probable Revenues and Expenditures of the Year—A Conventionist Calls for Information—The Philadelphia Appointments.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 1, 1873.

One of the consequences of a State being prosperous and of having a full treasury is a rush of impecunious institutions and individuals clamoring for State help. I can, from memory, enumerate a few of these demands, and although they are the principal ones, the list by no means represents the full extent of the raid on the charity of the Commonwealth. When the appropriation bills comes up, the few here given will grow into a legion.

First, the Philadelphians want a million for the Centennial Celebration; second, the Jefferson Medical College wants one hundred thousand; third, some Philadelphia "University" wants another hundred thousand; fourth, the Homeopathists want a hundred thousand for their Medical College; fifth, the Lincoln University, at Oxford, Chester county, wants to be remembered in like manner, and has invited the Legislature to go junketing there next Friday; sixth, Somerset wants a hundred thousand to recuperate from the fire which desolated it; seventh, the northwestern counties want an insane hospital built, which, judging from those already built, will cost nearly a million; eighth, Philadelphia wants to have her Penitentiary removed, and asks for an appropriation to buy the ground, which project involves another million; ninth, the people of the Juniata region want their stream stocked with fish, at the cost of the State, and the dams of the Susquehanna and Juniata to be altered at public expense so as to let the fish pass up freely from the ocean, an undertaking that will cost another hundred thousand; and tenth, the Western House of Refuge wants the State to help in establishing it as an Industrial School.

At the same time, those who bear the burden of taxation and the representatives of the State, are busy demanding a reduction of taxes. The corporations, who pay what is known as the "tax on net earnings," demand, and very properly, that they shall be released from the payment of that unjust tax, and they ought to be heeded; the railroads want to be released from the tonnage tax; the success of local option and the consequent loss from liquor licenses, and the foreign insurance companies are after a material reduction of the charges imposed on them. The revenue of the State is now about seven millions, and the reductions that are to be made will cut this down at least a million. The income of the next year cannot, therefore, be over six millions; and if the railroads and foreign insurance companies succeed, it will come much nearer to five millions.

Now, I do not say that all the claims of the people who are asking for State aid are not good and proper ones; I only venture to suggest that, a reduction in taxation being sure, and that to a considerable extent, it is the part of wisdom to look first at what we have to give, before we begin to divide it. There are some expenditures that are unavoidable, and these must have primary consideration. There is the interest on the public debt, $1,600,000; reduction of the debt, at least $1,000,000; common schools, $700,000; normal schools, $500,000; Constitutional Convention, $300,000; penitentiaries and other public institutions, $300,000; expenses of government, $600,000; judges' salaries, $300,000; total, $5,300,000.

Here, then, we have $5,300,000 necessary to carry on the actual machinery of the State government. If the taxes be cut down, as they surely will be, so as to bring the total annual revenue down to $6,000,000, this will leave but $700,000 for appropriations to contingencies; and, if the taxes be reduced so as to bring the annual revenue below six millions, the surplus for contingencies may fall to any sum between five hundred thousand dollars and nothing.

It is plain, therefore, that *all* these applicants cannot be helped to the amount they ask. Some of them are very deserving, and the State will be a miserable step-mother if she does not heed the appeal in their behalf. Foremost among these is the claim of Somerset, for relief. When Pittsburgh was burned out in the great conflagration of 1845, the State gave her $50,000; when Chambersburg was fired by Jubal Early,

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1873.

WASHINGTON papers say it is understood whenever STEWART, the imprisoned lob ness, concludes not to "put in a p longer, the clients to whom h are willing that their names There seems to be about learn how much he how much he did, and

SENATOR ned a card in the Ath aring that the char e the result of a organized for his defeat. if anxious for a full and vestigation, and affirms his on the guilt upon his accusers. He a suspension of public judgment bearing can be had in the courts, a est which is certainly not unreasonable.

BOOKS will be opened throughout this country and Europe to-day for subscriptions to the undisposed of three hundred million dollars of five per cent. bonds which were authorized by Congress in 1870 for the refunding of the outstanding six per cent. five-twenty bonds of the United States. The interest on this new loan will be payable quarterly, and both principal and interest will be payable in gold. The bonds will run for ten years, and will be issued at par, with accruing interest in gold. The books will be closed next Friday evening, and it is expected that enough subscriptions will be received during the intervening period to more than absorb the entire amount offered.

ONE OF the particular needs of the country is a general system of criminal, police and prison economy. As a means to the accomplishment of this end, the National Prison Reform Association has memorialized Congress for assistance in procuring statistics of crime and its causes throughout the United States, in order that the effects of certain laws and their administration, and of the comparative advantages of the various methods of criminal management now in operation, may be properly weighed and understood. It is to be hoped the assistance asked for may be promptly accorded. How to whip the offending Adam out of the criminal, and at the same time woo into more vital existence and activity the better instincts of the man, is the grave and solemn problem which our civilization is called upon to solve. Let every one try to help in it.

THERE is not an honorable man in the country, no matter to what political party he belongs, who will not feel glad at heart should Senator POMEROY—now on his way from Kansas to resume his seat in the Senate chamber—succeed in overthrowing the apparently conclusive evidences of his corruption. If he cannot do so, there is no alternative but to stand by the law and make an example of him. We observe that a prominent Republican Senator is reported to have said he should advise Senator POMEROY to resign immediately on his arrival. This should on no account be. Let him have every opportunity to clear himself, but if the charges against him are substantiated, he ought to be expelled with every mark of obloquy that can be heaped upon him. The issue is distinctly joined, involving the darkest and worst forms that corruption can assume. The higher the rank of the offender, the more severe should be the penalty visited upon him. So much, at least, the aroused public conscience demands. Let Congress heed it well.

IT IS to be presumed, on general principles, that practical steamboatmen are as well acquainted with their own business as are the patentees of the various steamboat devices which have been foisted upon them under the present steamboat law. Last year an amended bill passed the House, authorizing steamboat owners to use any appliance in equipping their boats, which had not been disapproved by the Government inspectors, instead of being compelled to purchase everything of a combination of monopolists at an exorbitant cost. This bill is now before the Senate, and it is understood that the patent interest is exerting itself to the utmost to compass the defeat of the measure in that body. Whatever other modifications may be made in the House bill, there should be no tinkering with the provision permitting the steamboat interest to buy in open market. The very fact that the monopolists are bringing the arts of the lobby into play in their behalf, is of itself *prima facie* evidence that their case is neither just nor reasonable.

SENATOR HARLAN would appear to have a decided genius for going counter to the declared policy of the great political organization with which he professes to act. One of the planks of the Republican platform, which that Senator heartily supported during the late Presidential campaign, distinctly opposed the granting of any more land subsidies to railroad corporations. It now seems, however, that he considers that declaration of principle to have been mere unmeaning clap-trap, adopted for the purpose of catching votes. At least he has so far regarded it as to introduce another land grant railroad bill, giving twenty sections of the public lands per mile to the Dakota Southern Railroad. The Senator is not wise. Just so long as this practice continues, so long will railroad men be prompted to use improper means to influence Congress. The Credit Mobilier developments have shown that. The only effectual way of getting rid of this great and dangerous source of corruption is to kill the land grant policy. This, the Republican party has formally declared its purpose of doing. If Senator HARLAN proposes to betray his professed principles, let him publicly renounce his allegiance to the organization which has heretofore honored him with its confidence and rewards.

CENTRAL AFRICA can hardly remain much longer an unknown land. Dr. LIVINGSTONE in improved health and provided with the guard and the supplies sent to him from the coast by Mr. STANLEY, is now known to have set off on another journey for the completion of his explorations. Though European geographers do not expect him to identify the Lualaba with the Nile, they do expect that his journey will throw a flood of light on the headwaters of the Congo. And in Germany an association has been lately formed for the purpose of aiding in the exploration of the upper regions of that river—that is, of the unknown regions of Central Africa. The letters brought by STANLEY from LIVINGSTONE have awakened a more intense interest, if that be possible, among German geographers and naturalists than among the same classes in Great Britain. It is, however, only just to say that before LIVINGSTONE was last brought to light, a considerable number of Germans were busy, some in exploring and others in aiding to explore Equatorial Africa. In the formation of the association to which we have referred, all the important geographical and natural history societies of the country appear to have combined through their presidents, and there is a fair prospect of procuring sufficient funds to enable the association to send out expeditions of discovery furnished with all the means and appliances necessary to success. The merchants, especially those in the Hanseatic cities, concerned more or less in the African trade, have been called on for aid, and a liberal response is expected. In England, also, the certainly apparently established by LIVINGSTONE'S reports that, if the internal slave trade were abolished, Europeans might have a brisk and lucrative traffic in various products with Central Africa, has greatly quickened the interest with which the mercantile classes regard the exploration of the country. It is understood that the West coast, near the mouth of the Congo river, will be the point of departure of the German expeditions now in preparation.

PEOPLE who live east of the Rocky Mountains often entertain rather vague notions concerning mines and miners in California. The adventurers of '49 have likely been vividly brought before the general public, and part of the interest with which the narrative was listened to was due to the prevalent belief that the condition of things therein described belongs completely to the past. But so far as the old scenes, it is interesting to know to what they have given place. A correspondent of the San Francisco *Abendpost*, mining in Calo the San Francisco *Abendpost*, mining in Calo the San Francisco *Abendpost*, mining in Calo

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Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS FOR THE SYNDICATE,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, February 3, 1873.

The money market is without special interest, the supply being ample and the demand sufficiently active to give full employment to all loanable funds. The general range of the best names is from eight to ten per cent, while single names and the inferior grades range still higher. The banks are accommodating their customers at the first named rates, and some choice double-named acceptances find a market at about the same rate.

New York funds are dull, selling at the usual discount. Local loans are held firmly by customers who are unwilling to part with their bonds at quotations made by forced sales of weak holders.

The rapid thaw which has set in to-day is creating considerable activity along the wharf, and coal men are getting themselves ready for another run.

Every full shipment of coal from this port means an increase in funds of from one to three million of dollars, so that the rainy weather, with all its disagreeable accompaniments, is hailed with pleasure by business men generally.

—The new 5 per cent United States funded loan advertised elsewhere in our columns, is now fairly upon the market. Already large subscriptions are reported in this city on the part of national banks, insurance companies and investors, and the indications are that the whole loan will be taken as soon as the books are opened. This loan is authorized by acts of Congress approved July 14, 1870 and January 20, 1871. The proceeds of these bonds are to be applied to the resumption and circulation of United States 5-20 bonds as provided in said acts. The following information is furnished by the agents of the syndicate here:

The coupon bonds are in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. The registered bonds are in like amounts with the addition of denominations of $20 and $50. The interest on these bonds quarterly, will commence from 1st of February, the next interest payment on 1st of May.

The bonds may, at the option of the holder, be registered, and United States Treasury checks for interest thereon, will be sent from Washington to the Postoffice address of the holder in any part of America or Europe.

Applications will be received at the office of either of the undersigned, and must be accompanied by the required deposit.

Payment will be made as follows:

5 per cent.....on application.
20 per cent.....on allotment.
40 per cent.....on May 1st.
75 per cent.....on June 1st.

When preferred, the deposit, upon application, may be made in currency or any United States bonds.

Interest at 5 per cent. (gold) per annum will be added from February 1st to the date of the several payments.

The books for applications will be opened simultaneously in Europe and America on the 5th inst., and remain open until the evening of the 7th inst., and the allotments will be made as soon as possible thereafter.

Provisional receipts (scrip) will be given for the deposits. The bonds will be furnished as soon to date as practicable against corresponding amounts of five-twenty bonds or gold coupons.

Should the allotment of bonds not equal the subscription, the preliminary deposit in each case will be returned forthwith on the making of the allotment.

The following is a full list of the agents authorized to receive subscriptions, to whom applications will be made for all necessary blanks and information:

Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, New York; Vermilye & Co., New York; Henry Clews & Co., New York; Jay Cooke & Co, Philadelphia; First National Bank, Philadelphia; Brewster, Sweet & Co, Boston; First National Bank, Hartford; Messrs. Riggs, Preston & Kean, Chicago; Jay Cooke & Co., Washington; Clark, Dodge & Co., New York; First National Bank, New York; Fourth National Bank, New York; Messrs. Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; Johnston Bros. & Co., Baltimore; Fisk, Hilgiard & Co., Boston; A. V. Palmer, Cleveland; Messrs. I. R. McVay & Co., Pittsburgh; First National Bank, Washington; Messrs. R. R. Robinson & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	118¾	118¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¾	115¾
10-40s	113¾	113¾
New 5s	113¾	113¾
Gold	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	118¾	118¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6's of 1881	118¾
United States 6's of 1868	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	114¾
United States 10-40s	113¾
United States 6's, registered, January and July, 1881	118¾
United States 6's, coupon, January and July, 1881	118¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
Currency 6s	118¾

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

1 February 3, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30	12:30 P.M.	1:30	2:30	3:30
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Canton						
Western Union	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Quicksilver	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Pacific Mail	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Adams Express	56	56	56	56	56	56
Wells, Fargo Express	49	49	49	49	49	49
American Express	56	56	56	56	56	56
United States Express	49	49	49	49	49	49
New York Central	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Erie	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Michigan Central	110	110	110	110	110	110
Michigan Southern	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Illinois Central	130	130	130	130	130	130
Cleveland and Pittsburg	93	93	93	93	93	93
Chicago and Northwest	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Do preferred	90	90	90	90	90	90
Rock Island	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
St. Paul	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Do. Preferred	70	70	70	70	70	70
Wabash	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Do. Preferred	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Fort Wayne	93	93	93	93	93	93
Ohio and Mississippi	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Central Pacific	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Chicago and Alton	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Do. preferred	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Boston, Hartford & Erie	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
Reading	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
New Jersey Central	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
C. C. & I. C.	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Hannibal & St. Jos.	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Atlantic Mail	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Iron Mountain	91	91	91	91	91	91

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn's Central	86¾ Phila. and Erie	27½
Reading	97 Lehigh Navigation	37¾
United Co's of N.J.	131½ Pittsburgh Co.	72
Oil Creek & A. R.	33 W. R. R. 1st m.	91
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60½ Central Transp'n	48

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, February 3, 1873.

REMARKS.—The state of the streets is such that few pedestrians venture upon them. Such being the case, the market was dull in all its departments, with not sufficient sales upon which to base quotations. Hence we have few changes in prices to note, and give the following as the wholesale rulings of the market, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ASHES.—Sales soda ash, common, favorite brands for window glass makers' use, at 4½@4¾c; refined, for flint glass makers' use, 5¾@6c; pots, 9¼@9¾c; pearls, 11c; arsenic, 3¾@3¾c; nitrate soda, 4¾@5c; black lead, 6c. Market quiet and steady.

APPLES.—Receipts 232 bbls. The market is dull and lifeless, with small sales choice cooking and eating at $1 90@2 00 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER.—There is a fair trade demand, with sales reported at 5½@6c per gallon as to quality.

ALES.—No change in prices, with a good demand reported at the following figures: X $9 ₰ bbl; XX, $10; India Ale, $11; Porter $10.

BUTTER.—Receipts 24 packages. The market is without quotable change; sales of prime to choice roll at 25@28c per lb; medium to good 18@22c; common 9@10c.

BEANS.—The demand for choice white navy continues fair, with sales at $2 50@2 75 ₰ bu.

BEESWAX.—Market quiet and steady at 35@40c per lb.

BAKING POWDER.—Banner Baking Powder, 1 lb cans, ₰ dozen $6 00; ½ lb cans $3 25; ¼ lb cans $1 75.

BROOM CORN.—Prices nominally 4½@7c, as to quality and condition.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Receipts, bacon, pieces 3,675; tierces 14. Market no-tersely active, with sales at the following quotations: Sugar cured hams 13½c; sugar cured shoulders 7½c; plain shoulders 6½c; rib sides 8c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 9c; mess pork $14 50; ham sausage 10c; leaf lard, in tierces, 7½c; kettle do 8½c; pails 10c; prime lard, in half bbls, $4 40; kegs $2 20.

CHEESE.—Sales of factories. No change in prices and market very quiet. We quote as follows: New York Goshen 16½c ₰ lb; Ohio Goshen 14@15c; fancy Cheddar 13½c; choice Cheddar 12½c; good to prime jobbing lots 12@13c.

CRANBERRIES.—The demand for Sackett's and Carey's berries continues fair at $14@15 ₰ bbl; cultivated and common $8@12@13.

CANDLES.—We have no change to note in prices, and are reported a quiet, steady market, with sales reported from store at 10½@11c for Boesen's hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosendale $1 60@1 75.

CANDLES.—Oil.—The market cannot be styled active, though a fair trade is being transacted. We are reported as establishing prices for 150 deg. at 31½c; 175 deg. unusual advance from closing.

CONSIGNMENTS LYE.—There is an unusually active demand. Prices, however, are unchanged at $2 00 ₰ case; large lots a shade lower.

COTTON YARN.—Nos. 5c; clear sides 6½c; shoulders 5½c. Lard 7@7½c ₰ lb. Market dull.

DRIED FRUITS.—Market is reported dull with sales of peaches, halves, 7½@8c; choice apples 5@6c; fair, 4@4½c.

DRESSED HOGS.—We continue to quote at 5@5½c ₰ lb.

EGGS.—Prices are unchanged, though the odds are in favor of lower prices before many days. We quote strictly fresh at 26@28c; pickled 25@27c ₰ dozen.

FLOUR.—Receipts 1,591 bbls. Under light stocks prices remain firm and unchanged. We quote the following as the ruling of the market: Stores: $8 50 for spring wheat Minnesota, and $9 50 for red winter. Mills: $9 to $10 00. Oat meal $8. Corn meal scarce at $3 25.

GRAIN.—The icy condition of the streets "under foo" compled with rain "over head," afforded dealers in grocceries a rest, as few cared to venture forth, except in exceptional cases. Such "stocking" The result was trade ruled dull, with a limited number of sales at the following figures:

Sugars.—Knight's yellow 8¾c; Knight's extra C 10¾c; H & A Brower, C, 11¼c; H & A C, 11¾c; H & E, extra C, 11¾c; Phœnix, yellow C, 10¾c; Phœnix, white C, 11¼c; Phœnix, extra C, 11¾c; Calvert's A 13¾c; Calvert's B 12¾c; Calvert's A 13¾c; crushed 13¾c; powdered 13¾c; granulated 13c; cut loaf 14c; Demarara 11¾; New Orleans 9¾@10¼c.

Coffee.—Fair 20@20½c; good 21¾@22½c; prime 23@23½c; strictly prime 24c; choice 25c; fancy 26@26½c; roasted, loose 26½c; in packages, 27c.

Syrups.—Common 28@43c; crystal 55c; H & E XXX, choice 60c; imperial 65c; Golden Drips 55@70c; white drips $1 20.

Rice.—Carolina 8¾@9c; Rangoon 7¾@7¾c.

New Orleans Molasses.—Choice 56c; strictly prime 52c; prime 50 gallon.

Pacific Syrups.—75c.

GRAIN.—The receipts of wheat, barley and oats at the Grain Elevator on Saturday were as follows:

Wheat, bushels	1,440	Barley, bushels	475
Received by river and rail, in sacks, for the same time:			
Wheat, sacks	844	Barley, sacks	635
Rye, sacks	125	Corn, sacks	770
Oats, sacks	1,961		

The receipts, as will be seen, are light and dealers report prices very firm at unchanged prices. We do not change our quotations, which stand as follows: Wheat $1 90; red $1 80@1 85. Rye 90c. White oats 46c; mixed do 42c. Ear corn 58c; shelled do, yellow 56c; shelled do, mixed 56c. All in bulk, the usual advance from store. Barley—Spring 85@90c; fall $1.

HAY.—Fullness rules the market. We quote baled on track at $22@28 per ton; on wagon, in Allegheny, $30@35 ₰ ton.

HONEY.—Market quiet, with small sales at 28@30c ₰ lb.

HOMINY.—Sales, at $4 25@4 75 ₰ bbl.

HORSES.—Market active at 50@60c for 1871s; 1870s not wanted. Beef dull but unchanged.

LIME.—We are reported sales Cleveland white at $2 ₰ bbl; Eastern $1 75.

LARD OIL.—Sales to trade at 70@72; jobbing lots, 72@73c ₰ gallon.

MILL FEED.—Prices are lower. We quote bran at 90@85 ₰ cwt.; middlings $1 10@1 25.

MIXED MEAL.—Choice to fancy, 2½@3c.

ONIONS.—Yellow $5 50@6; red $4@4 50. The stocks are light and prices active.

POTATOES.—Sales at 35@37½c ₰ bush.

SALT.—No change in prices. Sales extra No 1 at $1 45 ₰ bbl; $3 ₰ 15.

SAPOLIO.—Demand fair at $6 00 ₰ case of 6 doz each.

SEEDS.—We quote clover seed at $5 25@5 50; timothy seed $3 25@3 50; flaxseed $1 90@1 95 ₰ bush.

STARCH.—Sales at 6½@7c.

WHISKY.—We quote highwines at 92c ₰ gal.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, February 4, 1873.

REMARKS.—The weather yesterday was beyond all question one of the most disagreeable days we ever experienced. The oil market was equally demoralized as the weather, hence we did not learn of a single transaction. We quote nominally as follows:

Parker's field at 2½@2¾ 15, equal to 5½@5¾c here on the 9.00.

REFINED.

Market quiet and dull; sales were reported in Philadelphia at 20@20½c; round lots here were offered at 19¾@19½c; for small lots of Standard brands the usual advance.

OIL BARRELS.

Market reported firm with light stocks to operate on; only make, $1 80@1 90; roaring, $1 80@1 90.

[By Western Union Line.]

CHICAGO, February 3.—The *Herald* says: The market is dull and unchanged, with buyers scarce at 9½c quotations. Shipping rate remains limited. At Oil City the price quoted is $2 40, and few sellers were willing to be off at $2 35. Parker's.—Market quiet and unchanged. Sales:

Lobb tubs upper creek, P. T.	$2 17½
Tubbs Magee Creek, P. T.	2 20
20 bbls Oil City	2 25
100 bbls Parker's	2 10½
200 bbls Tidioute	2 12½
200 bbls Parker's	2 15

NEW YORK, February 3.—Crude quiet and unchanged, with buyers scarce at 9½c quotations. Refined dull and unchanged. Lard dull: steam 7½c; kettle 8c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 4½c; clear ribsides, 6½c; clear sides 7¾c; all fully 1c off. Bacon dull; shoulders 6½c; clear ribsides 8½c; clear sides 8¾c. Hams 11@12c. Tallow dull at 6½c. Whisky dull at 92c. Corn meal $4 00@4 05. Rye—Nothing doing. Corn in fair demand; yellow 60c. Oats dull at 42@43c. Provisions firmly held. Mess pork $14 00@14 25. Hams in pickle 10@10½c. Petroleum—Crude 14¾c; refined, 20c. Whisky dull at 93c.

CINCINNATI, February 3.—Cotton quiet: middling 20½c. Flour steady, with a fair demand; XXX $7 50@8 00. Wheat steady with a moderate demand at $1 70@1 75 for No 2 Chicago and $1 80@1 85 for No 1 do. Oats steady at 39@43c. Barley quiet and unchanged in every respect. Groceries firm and unchanged. Provisions dull and easier and at previous quotations: Mess pork $14 00@14 25. Lard dull: steam 7½c; kettle 8c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 4½c; clear ribsides, 6½c; clear sides 7¾c; all fully 1c off. Bacon dull; shoulders 6½c; clear ribsides 8½c; clear sides 8¾c. Hams 11@12c. Whisky dull at 92c. Corn meal $4 00@4 05. Rye—Nothing doing. Corn in fair demand; yellow 60c. Oats dull at 42@43c. Provisions firmly held. Mess pork $14 00@14 25. Hams in pickle 10@10½c. Petroleum—Crude 14¾c; refined, 20c. Whisky dull at 93c.

ST. LOUIS, February 3.—Cotton—Demand light but holders firm; middling 19½c. Flour—Dull and prices drooping; No 2 spring $1 34@1 34¾. Corn dull and prices have declined 1c. Oats dull and unchanged; No 2 @41c. Rye dull but steady at 78½c. Barley dull at 88c. Mess pork firm at 13¾@14 00. Bulk meats—Shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 6¾c; clear sides 7¾c. Bacon steady; clear rib sides 7½c. Lard salable at 7½c. Hogs firm at $3 80@4 00; receipts 4,000. Cattle quiet; common to choice Texans $2 00@4 50; do native cows and heifers $1 00@4 00.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.—Beeves in fair demand and firmer; sales Pennsylvania and Western steers at 8@8 50@8 50; choice, $9 00; fair to good 7½@8; common $4 00@6 00. Sheep in fair demand; at $5@6@6 75@7. Hogs in demand at $7 25; sales 2,100 head beeves, 10,000 head sheep and 5,000 head hogs.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 3.—Flour—Demand good at $7 50@8 50. Wheat firm at $1 60@1 75. Unchanged. Barley and market firm at 80@85c. Provisions strong. Bulk meats—Shoulders 4½c; clear sides 6½c. Bacon—Shoulders 6½c; clear sides 8c. Lard 8c. Sugar cured hams 12@12½c.

WHO KILLED THEM?

ABEL'S VERMIN EXTERMINATOR

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING

Rats, Mice or Roaches.

TRY IT! SOLD EVERYWHERE! TRY IT

MANUFACTURED BY

C. ABEL & CO.,

4° Office: 116 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT, 193 LIBERTY ST.,

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

Marbleized Mantels,

Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.

HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke.

COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.

CHEAPEST YET GRATE, saving 300 to 400 Per Cent. of Coal.

STOVES, Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, good assortment HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND BORDERS.

Wholesale and Retail Price List. Give us a call.

JAMES OLD.

$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DR KING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Its prepared according to directions and the Price and nothing else, and Package. Price $1 00. For sale by all Druggists. Sold by Dr. DRUG 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. KING

HENRY REA, JR.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, 305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

For the sale of RED and WHITE WHEAT, TIMOTHY, CLOVER and FLAX SEED, BRESLIN HOGS, BACON, LARD, BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, GAME, CIDER, APPLES, POTATOES, &c.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO.

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, ENGLISH GALSTIC SODA, And AQA AMMONIA.

Office No. 15 Market street, Pittsburgh.

New York Finance and Trade,

Gold Closed at 113.

NEW YORK, February 3, 1873—P. M.

Cable advices from London report that the new 5 per cent. loan is at ¼ per cent. premium, although the books don't open until to-morrow. Subscriptions are already coming in rapidly there and here. The prospective success of the loan has had a different effect on our stock market.

MONEY.

Money scarce, and loaned as high as 1-32 to flat, with a large business at 7 per cent. coin, but closed at 6@7 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange dull at 109¼.

GOLD.

Gold lower—ranging from 113 to 113⅛, and closing at 113. Loans 3@5 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $49,000,000. Treasury disbursements $312,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments steady on moderate transactions.

U. S. coup 1881	119	5-20s, 1867	116⅛
5-20s, 1862	114⅛	5-20s, 1868	116⅛
5-20s, 1864	114⅛	New 5s	113⅛
5-20s, 1865	115⅛	10-40s	113⅛
5-20s, 1865, new	114⅛	Currency 6s	118

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and steady, with Tennessees and Missouris higher and strong.

Missouri 6s	93¾	Virginia, old	47
Tennessee, 6s, old	82¾	North Carolina, old	33
Tennessee, new	82¾	North Carolina, new	18
Virginia, new	50		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks active with wide fluctuations. Western Union and Erie were the great features, the former opened at 87¾, advanced to 89, broke to 87¾ on a sale of 20,000 shares, but again advanced, the last sale being at 90; Erie advanced from 67¾ to 69¾, reacted to 67⅞, and advanced to 69¾; New York Central advanced from 104½ to 105¾, receded to 105, but closed 106⅛; Lake Shore rose from 94¾ to 95⅞, reached to 95¾, and closed at 95½; Northwestern common ranged from 83 to 84¾; Ohio and Mississippi from 48¾ to 49¾; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central from 40¾ to 41¾; Pacific Mail from 36¾ to 36¾; Northwest preferred rose from 91¾ to 94, but closed at 93; Atlantic and Pacific rose from 26¾ to 28, and closed at 27¾; Pacific Mail from 37¾ to 37½; Rock Island was comparatively steady between 113¾ and 114, while Hartford and Erie declined and closed. The whole market closed strong and active.

Canton	100	Wabash	74
Western U. T. Co.	89	do pref	91
Quicksilver	44¾	Fort Wayne	93
Adams Express	56	Chicago & Alton	115
Wells, Fargo & Co	48¾	do pref	117
American Express	69	Ohio & Mississippi	49
U. S. Express	49	Illinois Central	92¾
Pacific Mail	37¾	Burlington & Quincy	119
New York Central	106¾	Lake Shore	95¾
Erie	69	Panama	41
do preferred	89¾	Illinois Central	130
Hudson	119¾	North Pacific	36¾
do preferred	126	Central Pacific	102¾
Reading	100	Union	86¾
Northwestern	85	D. L. & Lackawanna	98¾
do preferred	93	Hartford & Erie	10¾
Rock Island	114	Bankers' Bills	109¾
do preferred	79½		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., February 3, 1873.

FLOUR.—Quiet and firm; light stock and lack of transportation checks trade.

GRAIN.—Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1 92@1 93; No 2 do, $1 85; No 3 do, $1 61@1 62. Corn—Demand fair and market firm at 30½@30¾c; rejected 27½c. Oats steady; No 2 mixed 30½@30¾c; rejected 27½c. Rye dull but steady at 56@56½c; rejected 52½@52¾c. Rye dull but a shade lower; No 2, 71@71½c.

PROVISIONS.—Quiet and weak. Mess pork nominal at $12 50. Lard steady at 7½c, spot. Meats in fair demand. Green meats steady; shoulders, 4½ to average, 4½c; short clear sides 6¾@6¾c. Hams 8¾c, for 20 to 16 lbs average. Dressed hogs quiet and weak; light $5; heavy $4 50@4 65.

WHISKY.—Quiet and weak; nominally 87½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—Receipts of western produce, provisions and groceries all scarce and firm. Flour—Extra $7 10; receipts 8,000 bbls; family $8 50@9 25; advanced 10c. Oats quiet at 53c. Bran $1 00. Hay $28. Dry salt meats 5¾@5¾c. Pork $14 50. Bacon—Sides 8½c; clear sides 9c. Hams 13@14c. Lard—Tierces 8¾@8¾c; keg 9¾@10c. Sugar in good demand; inferior to fair, 7½@8c; fair to fully fair 8½c; prime 9¾@9¾c. Molasses in good demand; common 35@36c; fair to choice 60@65c. Rice—Carolina 9¾@10c; Rangoon 7¾@7¾c.

New Orleans Molasses.—Choice 56c; strictly prime 52c; prime 50 gallon.

Pacific Syrups.—75c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Cotton quiet and declining; middling uplands 21¾c; sales of futures 1,900 bales, as follows: February 20¾@20 31-32c; March 21 1-16@21 3-16c; April 21 7-16c; May 21¾@21 5-16c; June 21 9-16c; July 22c. Flour quiet and very firm; receipts 10,000 bbls; superfine Western and State $6 40@6 70; white wheat extra $8 55@8 75; extra Ohio $7 45@8 50; St. Louis $8 80@9 50. Rye firm and unchanged. Whisky a shade lower at 93¾c. Corn firm; held; receipts 11,000 bushels; No 2 spring $1 57@1 58; white Western $1 60@1 62. Barley dull and unchanged. Corn steady with a fair business; receipts 17,000 bushels; new western mixed 66@67c; white western 66@67c; yellow do, 66@67c; western, 62@64c; Western eggs firm at 29@30c. Hay and hops unchanged. Petroleum steady; No 1 crude, 9½c; refined, fair to good refining 20½c. Molasses unchanged. Rice steady at 8@9c. Petroleum—Crude 9c; refined 20½c. Tallow steady at 9@9¼c. Turpentine dull at 46c. The stock of grain in warehouse is as follows: Wheat, 930,000 bush; corn, 1,578,000 bush; oats, 1,000,000 bush; rye, 46,000 bush; barley, 512,000 bush; malt, 174,000 bush; peas, 5,000 bush. Provisions—Mess pork dull at $14 00@14 25. Lard dull but unchanged. Meats steady; shoulders 5½c. Middles quiet; long clear 7½@7¾c. Lard closed steady. Western steam 8¾c; kettle 8¾@8¾c. Western butter firm at 15@30c. Cheese quiet at 13¾@15½c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Cattle—Receipts for ten past week 7,450 head against 7,400 head the previous week; to-day 13 cars of the Hudson River road, 31 cars at Communipaw and 47 cars at Weehawken, making 4,776 head against 4,600 head last week. The quality generally poor, though few Texans, and they are in poor condition. Tough natives and Texans for fat cattle kept up to 13½c, with tops at 14c, medium at 11@12½c, and poor to inferior grades 9@10½c; common cattle 8c lower than last week; stock all sold; bulls, 4¾ cwt, Ohio to-day's droves 9¾@10c; 6¾ cwt, Illinois, 9½c; 5 cars, 6¾ cwt, Indiana, 11c; six cars Texans, 10 cwt grass, 10c, 50 lbs per cwt; 4 cars, 7 cwt, Ohio (cattle) 4 cars, 8 cwt, 13¾c; 4 cars, 8 cwt, Illinois, 12½c.

Sheep—Total receipts 27,900 head, or 1,000 head more than the previous week; to-day 12,000 head and 20 cars more to come; pens are full and very little doing; prices are off ½@¾c; commons are off one cent, and good choice, 7¾@7½c; there is no disposition to operate, and we got very few sales at notably sheep; sales of a car, 76 lbs, State and a car, 82 lbs, Indiana 8½c; car, 88 lbs, Ohio 4½c; car, 109 lbs, Massachusetts 7½c; 2 cars, 134 lbs, Canada 8c.

Hogs—Very strong and at an advance: total receipts for the week 21,100 head, against 58,100 head last week; only 45 cars in to-day, with 35 more due; 5,000 head; 5 car, 175 lbs, Ohio 6¾c; 2 cars, 175 lbs, 6¾c; for heavy; 6¾c for 200 lbs; 7@7½c for 160 to 180 lbs; 7½c for pigs; western dressed 7½@7¾c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 3.—Cotton quiet: middling 20½c. Flour steady with a moderate demand; $7 25@7 75. Wheat steady with a moderate demand at $1 70@1 75 for No 2 Chicago and $1 80@1 85 for No 1 do. Oats steady at 39@43c. Barley quiet and unchanged in every respect. Groceries firm and unchanged. Provisions dull and easier and at previous quotations: Mess pork $14 00@14 25. Lard dull: steam 7½c; kettle 8c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 4½c; clear ribsides, 6½c; clear sides 7¾c; all fully 1c off. Bacon steady; shoulders 6½c; clear ribsides 8½c; clear sides 8¾c. Hams 11@12c. Whisky dull at 92c. Corn meal $4 00@4 05. Rye—Nothing doing. Corn in fair demand; yellow 60c. Oats dull at 42@43c. Provisions firmly held. Mess pork $14 00@14 25. Hams in pickle 10@10½c. Petroleum—Crude 14¾c; refined, 20c. Whisky dull at 93c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Business fairly active with agents, but jobbers continue inactive. Cotton is heavy and unsettled, with buyers holding off for the season, and mainly confined to staple and fancy prints. Woolens and worsteds quiet and firm, and colored cottons very strong at unchanged quotations. Chocolate and medium colored prints in active request, and grays have a decided upward tendency. The Hamilton Company are showing their new spring delaines. Woolens quiet and firm. Foreign goods in rather better demand from importers, but the jobbing demand light.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, February 3.—Cotton—Demand light but holders firm; middling 19½c. Flour—Dull and prices drooping; No 2 spring $1 34@1 34¾. Corn dull and prices have declined 1c. Oats dull and unchanged; No 2 @41c. Rye dull but steady at 78½c. Barley dull at 88c. Mess pork firm at 13¾@14 00. Bulk meats—Shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 6¾c; clear sides 7¾c. Bacon steady; clear rib sides 7½c. Lard salable at 7½c. Hogs firm at $3 80@4 00; receipts 4,000. Cattle quiet; common to choice Texans $2 00@4 50; do native cows and heifers $1 00@4 00.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 3.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm; Southern 90@$1 05; Pennsylvania $1 02@1 05. Corn firm; mixed 44@45c, Rye 90@93c. Provisions quiet and steady. Bulk meats—Shoulders 4½c; rib sides 6¼c; clear rib sides 6¾c; clear sides 8¼c. Mess pork $14 25@14 50. Bacon—Shoulders 6½c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 8¾c. Western butter firm with a good demand; choice roll 26@28c. Whisky 93½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.—Flour dull and weak; extra $6 00@7 00. Wheat very quiet; western red $1 90@1 94; amber $1 95@2 00. Rye—Nothing doing. Corn in fair demand; yellow 60c. Oats dull at 42@43c. Provisions firmly held. Mess pork $14 00@14 25. Hams in pickle 10@10½c. Petroleum—Crude 14¾c; refined, 20c. Whisky dull at 93c.

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GOVERNMENTS.

Governments steady on moderate transact

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Tuesday, February 4, 1873.

THE VERY LATEST.

PACIFIC RAILROAD EXPOSURE.

The Lobby Money.

Additional Light Concerning Its Expenditure.

Much Desired Legislation Obtained.

Effect of "Boutwell's Raid."

WASHINGTON, February 3.—At the sittings of the Wilson Committee this morning B. W. Spence, formerly Assistant Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, produced the original memorandum of checks and drafts for certain parties for the aggregate amount of $126,000, a subsequent indorsement by witness, including the names of James F. Wilson in connection with $19,000, and General G. M. Dodge with $26,500.

General Slocum asked whether witness did not give checks for $19,000 to C. W. Bushnell *instead of* James Wilson? Witness replied in the negative.

General Slocum—Suppose Bushnell were to say the check passed into his hands, would you not then say you were mistaken? Witness replied that he would not.

General Slocum remarked that, apart from the evidence, he had figured Bushnell say the check came into his hands. Witness said the General Dodge check, for $24,500, came back to him from the National Bank of the State of New York.

Mr. Bushnell, recalled: Remembered being at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company on the 8th or 9th of March, when the item of $126,000 was under consideration. There were no vouchers. The money was paid on his own statement, December 7th. After the action of the Secretary of the Treasury the bonds of the company went almost out of sight, and there was not money enough to pay the interest on the first mortgage bonds due January 1st. Witness then detailed the circumstances of his proposition to the company to receive securities on which to raise money to pay interest due to the company. He went to Philadelphia and saw Col. Thom. A. Scott and J. E. Thomson, who said they would assist in getting the company out of debt. He then returned to Boston and made his contract with the company. As soon as he secured his money he started for Washington. He came here mainly, at most entirely, to secure legislation in Congress in order that the Union Pacific Railroad Company should be authorized to issue bonds on the Omaha and Council Bluffs line, so as to make the bonds better security. While he undertook alone to present the case, as was his custom in such cases, to secure legislation, he did not move, as there was much jealousy about the bridge both at Omaha and Council Bluffs. Witness saw there was nothing to do but to address General Dodge, telling him to come on, and promising to pay him for his trouble. Witness told Dodge *what he wanted*. Dodge at once said he had reserved every dollar he could on his Union Pacific Railroad stock during the summer and fall in New York, in order to bring on his business, and that "d—d Boutwell raid" on the Union Pacific Road had ruined him. Witness said, "I cannot help that; but you go to work to carry this matter through, and I will give you all you lost, your expenses and for your time." Dodge went to work and in less than ten or fifteen days he had gone through the legislation just as we wanted it, all right. We settled all difficulties between Nebraska and Iowa at that time. I did take an interest in legislation, principally to get it up, and I have printed and distributed opinions of the best lawyers and reports of committees. I had no fear the government would repudiate its contract with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and I have no fear now the government will do so. We went home to Boston and had our annual meeting, but before we met we became satisfied we could not carry out our arrangements without the help of the company. A committee was appointed. When I said I promised Gen. Dodge to make good his expenses for services, &c., Dodge figured up and I agreed to pay him $24,000, and it is possible I gave him something more. Col. Thomas A. Scott, having loaned several hundred thousand dollars, wanted $19,000 on account. The balance of the $126,000 I handed to the Secretary of the company in payment of land grant bonds I had purchased from it.

In answer to a question, witness said he paid General Dodge the money for aid in securing the passage of a bill to mortgage the bridge over the Missouri river, and I paid Col. Scott $19,000 on account of money he had borrowed of him.

Question—In what way did the Union Pacific Railroad Company obtain the compensation for this expenditure of money? Answer—The only compensation was to enable me to carry out my contract, by taking one-half their securities above the market price.

Question—In other words, they gave you a bonus of $126,000? Answer—It was to pay my expenses, legal and otherwise.

Chairman—The charge on the books is for "special legal expenses." Why was it charged in that way? Answer—It was an error. It ought to have read "special and legal."

Question—Was Gen. Dodge Chief Engineer of the road at that time? Answer—I think not, but was a director.

Question—Who received the drafts and checks? Answer—I received them all. I do not remember any person being present at the time except the clerks, Spence and Williams. I handed Dodge and Scott their checks. Perhaps I handed Rollins his check, and the balance I handed over to Williams.

The committee took a recess.

The Conflict of Police Authorities in Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 3.—The conflict of authority between the Mayor and the Board of Police Commissioners continues to be the absorbing topic of interest among all classes of citizens. As matters stands now Capt. French, in the West Division, recognizes the authority of the Mayor and Superintendent Washburne, and is supported by his sergeants and men. In the South Division both Captain Hickey, who was deposed by the Mayor, and Captain Lall, who was appointed in his place, are exercising authority, each having supporters among the sergeants. In the North Division, Captain Hathaway, Mayor's appointee, has been unable to secure recognition from the force, and Captain Von Gund continues to perform duty, supported by the entire force of sergeants and men of his division. To-night, Mayor Medill will send into the City Council the names of two persons for Commissioners of Police in place of Reno and Klokke, removed, and it is confidently expected that the Council will confirm the appointments. The matter will then undoubtedly be brought before the courts by one or the other of the parties, and a legal decision of the points involved reached as soon as possible.

Evening.—The police troubles are virtually settled. Capt. Hickey, of the South District, and Capt. Gund, of the North District, this afternoon decided to give in their adherence to the Mayor and recognize the authority of Superintendent Washburne. They turned over their authority to the new captains recently appointed by the Mayor and ordered their men to obey them. This evening the Mayor sent in to the Council the names of C. P. Holden and John Hertig, both prominent and highly esteemed citizens, as Commissioners of Police in place of Reno and Klokke, who were removed and objected to. Action was taken upon the nominations, and, under the rules, they went to the Judiciary Committee, but at the next meeting of Council they will be reported favorably and undoubtedly confirmed. It is stated that then Capts. Hickey and Gund will be restored to their commands.

The Alleged Bribery in the Missouri Senatorial Election.

ST. LOUIS, February 3.—Col. Sol. Kitchen testified before the Senatorial Bribery Committee, at Jefferson City, to-day, that he went to Jefferson before the Legislature met to work for Bogy. He had something over $2,000 in money when he arrived. He borrowed money of the Exchange Bank at St. Louis, and gave Mr. Bogy as security for $5,000; spent about $6,000 at Jefferson for personal expenses. Workingmen gave him money. Mr. Bogy had loaned him money and indorsed notes for him repeatedly before. Bogy laughed at the idea of Dorris being a candidate. Two or three other witnesses were examined, but nothing important was elicited. A telegram was received from Tom Dorris, stating that he could easily have been elected by the Senatorial Democrats if Bogy had withdrawn. When that officer was in St. Louis, and if the committee wanted him he would be summoned. The committee telegraphed for both Dorris and his father, the General, to come up, and also decided to send for Joseph Bogy, son of the Senator.

THE following anecdote, related by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, shows the necessity that existed for abolishing the franking abuse: "There has lately been deposited safely in the Dead Letter Office what will no doubt be for many ages preserved as a curiosity. It is a box containing the franking privilege, paring machine, weighing old rusty iron apple-which existed somewhat over four or five pounds, ing Northwest, and got as Alabama for the fore it was arrested for a vagrant Chicago besees that some one had taken the privilege from a campaign document, and, to frolepoe last summer, in packages already franked, are not addressed, as thousands were sent out by the Congressional committee, and the franking machine, it on the box containing the franking machine, addressed it, and sent it flying through the mails. The name thus appropriated was Platt, of Virginia.

A PARAGRAPH in Drake's "Landmarks of Boston," says: It is recorded that in 1753 a woman stood for an hour in the pillory near the town house, amid the scoffs and jeers of the multitude. "The Scarlet Letter" is no myth; Hawthorne had but to turn to the criminal records of the colony for the dramatic incidents he has related. The General Court enacted in 1695 a law to prevent marriages of consanguinity, the penalty of breaking which was that the man or woman offending should be set upon the gallows for an hour, with a rope about the neck, and in the way from thence to the common jail be severly whipped. The offenders were forever to wear a capital letter "I," cut out of cloth of a color different from their clothes on the arm or back, in open view. If the culprit removed the letter, he or she was to be further whipped. No doubt there were Hester Prynnes thus branded and scourged in State street.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Steamship Murillo at Lisbon.

LONDON, February 3.—A dispatch from Lisbon says: "The Spanish steamship Murillo, which sunk the emigrant ship Northfleet in the English Channel, has just been sighted off this port. It is supposed she was ordered to leave Cadiz."

The Infant Prince Christened.

MADRID, February 3.—The Infant Prince was yesterday christened Louis Amadeus Fernando. The members of the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps were present at the ceremony.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 3, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93¾. American securities—5-20s of '65, 92; do of '67, 91; 10-40s, 90; Erie Railway 54. Tallow 45s of 9d. Turpentine 50s.

PARIS, February 3.—Rentes 54 francs 95 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 3.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 10⅝@10¾d; Orleans 10¾@10¾d; sales 10,000 bales; of American 5,000 bales; for speculation and export 5,000 bales; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston during December and January at 9 15-16. Red winter wheat 7s 9½@8s 4d. Flour 29s 6d@30s. Corn 28s. Cheese 69s. Spirits of petroleum 12½d.

ANTWERP, February 3.—Refined petroleum 44½ francs.

A New Charter for St. Louis.

The special commissioners appointed, some time since, to prepare a new charter for the city of St. Louis, have completed their labors and submitted the result to the council. The limits of the city are considerably extended under the revised charter, giving a river front of fifteen and one-third miles, and extending westward from the river six and three-fourth miles in an air line. For purposes of taxation and public improvement the city is divided into four districts. No. 1 embracing the great mass of the city proper, bounded by Grand avenue and Keokuk street; No. 2 comprises the former city of Carondelet and some outlying territory; the other two districts being composed of the new territory west of Grand avenue, added to the city by this charter. Within these limits the council is directed to create fifteen wards, each ward to be represented in council by one alderman, fifteen additional aldermen to be elected by the city at large. The compulsory adjournments of the council are abolished, and two stated sessions are directed to be held each year, in May and October. The powers of the council are increased, so that public improvements may be pushed forward more rapidly. Additional powers are given to the mayor, as to the abatement of nuisances, and he is authorized to appoint a board of health, to consist of five discussions, but cannot vote. The chief of the fire department is to hold his office during good behavior. Municipal taxes are to be collected by a commissioner and collector of the revenue, who is required to give bond in the sum of $500,000. The assessment of taxes is to be made by a board of assessors of the county, thus avoiding two assessments, and a portion of the council is constituted a board of equalization of valuations. In the older portion of the city the rate of taxation will remain as at present, one and a half per cent. In the new districts it will be, for the first five years, one-third of one per cent. As to street openings an entirely new system is adopted. For the assessment of damages for property taken, the city is to appoint a board of disinterested persons. The public work of the city, as construction of streets, sewers, public buildings, care of harbor, &c., is placed under the charge of the board of public works, who will also have the care of the public parks and markets. A commissioner of health with ample powers in case of epidemics, with an advisory board, are to take the place of the present board of health. A board of public charities is created, to take charge of the charitable institutions of the city. The public printing is transferred to the city register who is directed to advertise annually for proposals, but the job will be let to the lowest responsible parties than those doing the newspaper printing. In other words, there may be two contracts, one for regular newspaper printing and the other for job work, the latter to vary with different parties. The police department is placed partially under the control of the city, more power is bestowed upon the mayor by placing the appointment of one of the commissioners in the hands of the mayor with the approval of the council.

Singular Changes in Iron.

Professor Mayer gives some interesting statements—the result of careful and prolonged researches made by him—regarding the effect of magnetism on iron. He states that he has discovered, by means of the Sexton comparator, that rods of iron suffer a permanent elongation by magnetization of one hundred and fifty millionths of an inch. English refined iron gives the maximum of this elongation, and scrap iron from the mississippi river the minimum. Wherever the current is gradually increased in intensity, or whether it is sent full charge at once, it produces the same degree of elongation. Prof. Mayer found in his experiments, that with one cell the elongation took place in six tenths of a second; with twenty-five cells it took place in two-tenths of a second. It is thought that this elongation of iron under magnetization being a fact, it might make, in its effect upon the earth, an appreciable difference in the length of the day. This can be detected by the means which astronomy affords, even so infinitesimal a change in the day as that of seven-hundredths of a second, would be perfectly easy to discover now.

A Curious Fraud in North Carolina.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* states that letters sent to the Internal Revenue office from North Carolina, show that some parties in that State are engaged in the business of falsely representing themselves to be authority as revenue officials, even to the extent of issuing bogus commissions and letters of instructions to people unwary enough to be their dupes. A letter from one of these illegally created officers was received on Monday, the writer inclosing his commission, which is filled in a printed blank, with short seal, both purporting to be of Internal Revenue Office, Washington." The writer had been made a secret Superintendent by James Woodward, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and writes here to know what his pay, which was fixed in his commission at $1,500 a year, would commence. The Department returns the commission to the sender with the information that it is worthless, and that there is no such person as James Woodward, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It is evidently a gang of swindlers, and the documents used in this business that a system of fraud, to be practised upon people who are not acquainted with official forms—or persons, had been inaugurated in North Carolina, and it may extend to other parts of the South.

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that a singular provision exists in the fiftieth section of the navigation act of 1799, imposing a fine to be collected by the Collector of the Port, of $400 on masters of vessels guilty of landing foreign goods without a permit, and further imposing a disability to hold any office of trust under the government for seven years. The latter provision makes the law imperative toward masters of foreign vessels, as both penalties, it is argued, must go together. The Secretary of the Treasury has asked Congress to amend the act so as to make it applicable to foreign as well as American masters.

RIVER REPORT.

Daily Report of the Stage of Water, with Changes in the 24 hours ending 3 P. M., February 3, 1873.

STATIONS.	ABOVE LOW WATER.	CHANGES. RISE.	CHANGES. FALL.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
St. Paul			
Fort Benton			
Omaha	6		
Davenport	3		
Leavenworth	11		
Keokuk	4		
Cairo	6		
St. Louis	4		
Pittsburgh	4		
Cincinnati	6	6	
Louisville	6	4	
Memphis	15	9	
Vicksburg	9	5	
Shreveport	9	5	
Nashville	5		10
*New Orleans	11	5	6

†Gorged. ‡Falling fast. *Below high water mark.

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 3.—River twelve feet and falling. Weather soft. Rain this afternoon and the snow and ice is disappearing rapidly. Still cloudy. Thermometer 42.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., February 3.—Cloudy, with heavy rain and fog. River 4 feet 6 inches and stationary and has fallen eight inches. Ice still floating, but melting. Port list: Down—Oakland and barges, Sam. J. Hale and barges, Messenger, Rose Hill and Lee. Up—H. C. Yeager and Fayette. Business active.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., February 3.—Arrived—Frank P. Gregory, Evansville; Jennie Rhodes, Memphis; Commonwealth, New Orleans. Departed—John Lumsden, Nashville; James Howard in loading here for New Orleans, and will leave on Thursday. River falling fast. Cloudy and warm. Thermometer 54.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 3.—The long expected thaw began in good earnest to-day, and from early morning the streets have been literally flooded with water and slush. The weather has been very mild, the sun has shown brightly, and the snow and ice have disappeared rapidly. The river has risen slightly and if the weather continues it will be booming and clear of ice, not only south but a long distance north. A very heavy gorge, said to be ten feet thick, and which passed St. Charles, on the Missouri last Tuesday, is now lodged at the mouth of the Missouri and steamboats are anxiously looking for it here. If it is as formidable as reported, it will stop navigation entirely. Boat owners fear its coming. The ice at Herman on the Missouri started this morning, and heavy gorges are reported, it will not be long before the latter will be in motion. The gorge is resumed taking risks to-day and getting their boats ready for crossing freights and getting their boats ready for crossing freights and getting their boats ready for crossing freights